

Site:	A.L. Taylor
Break:	2.1
Other:	

MEMORANDUM

TO: File

FROM: ^{RS} Robert Sholar, Environmental Specialist
Hazardous Material Management Section

DATE: March 19, 1979

SUBJECT: A.L. Taylor Clean-Up

543-3458

Operations have continued today. Treatment system is being modified. The contractors expect to complete the job by mid-day on Wednesday. To date the state inventory crew have counted 4,472 barrels. The breakdown is as follows:

2,260 - Solid or sludge
1,442 - Liquid
621 - Unknown
149 - Empty

RS:cjg

2697
5/10/79
HMS



10951486

000105

M E M O R A N D U M

March 16, 1979

TO: DAN DOLAN, Chief
Hazardous Waste Management Section

FROM: ROBERT L. SHOLAR, Environmental Specialist
Hazardous Waste Management Section

SUBJECT: Federal Environmental Response Episode at the A.L. Taylor Illegal Disposal Site for Chemical Waste

On March 2, 1979, the Federal Environmental Response Team investigated a report that oil and chemical substances were draining into Wilson Creek from the A.L. Taylor property. Jack Stonebraker of Region IV's Environmental Emergency Branch confirmed the report and responded according to Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Oil and Hazardous Materials, Inc., was contracted for work required to control the pollution occurring at the site. Other agencies involved in this operation have been:

EPA Environmental Emergency Branch (Region IV); EPA Environmental Response Team, Cincinnati and Edison, N.J.; Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Atlanta; Coast Guard Gulf & Pacific Strike Teams; Kentucky Dept. for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; and the Coast Guard Public Information Assist Team.

The following chronological account summarizes the series of actions resulting in abatement of chemical pollution of Wilson Creek:

- March 3 -- An underflow dam was constructed to inhibit flow of pollutants in Wilson Creek. Mrs. Taylor and her attorney, Mr. Robert Bowers, granted permission for Federal, State, and contracted personnel to enter the site and work to control the pollution problem.
- March 4 -- Ditches and trenches were dug to divert surface run-off and soil seepage into a catch pond at the low point of the site. The first aeration unit was placed in the stream.
- March 5 -- A Regional Response Team meeting was held at the EPA Command Post in Shepherdsville, Kentucky. Jack Wilson represented the state. Bob Blanz and Clyde Baldwin also attended. Construction of trenches and catch pond continued. A second aeration unit was placed in the stream.
- March 6 -- The trenches and catch pond were completed. Federal and State geologists began a soil survey.

March 7 -- O & H crews continued to segregate and organize drums.

March 8 -- Samples were taken for a biological/chemical survey.
Work began on construction of a filtration system.

March 12 -- The filtration system was completed and operational. Crews continued to segregate and organize drums to control the source of pollution.

March 13 -- The clean-up continued.
State inventory of the drums began.
A press conference was held on site.

March 14 -- A second RRT meeting was held. Jack Wilson, Dan Dolan, and Clyde Baldwin attended. Mr. Stonebraker reported a 99.2% reduction of contaminants in the effluent from the treatment system. He also implied that operations would cease on March 20, 1979. The state agreed to assist in maintaining the treatment system.

March 15 -- State inventory continued.
Drum organization continued.
Minor repair made on treatment system.
Aeration units were removed from the stream.

March 16 -- Drum organization and state inventory continued.

On March 20, 1979, personnel from this Division will assume operation and monitoring responsibility for the treatment system-unless otherwise notified.

A projected date for completion of the state inventory is March 23, 1979.

RLS/lrw

cc: John Smither ✓

PRELIMINARY SAMPLE ANALYSIS***

Stream Samples

1. oil
2. Methyl Ethyl Ketone
3. 2-Butanol
4. Methyl Iso Butyl Ketone
5. Benzene
6. 3-Methyl 2-Pentanol
7. Toluene
8. Methyl Iso Amyl Ketone
9. 5-Methyl 2-Hexanol
10. Xylene

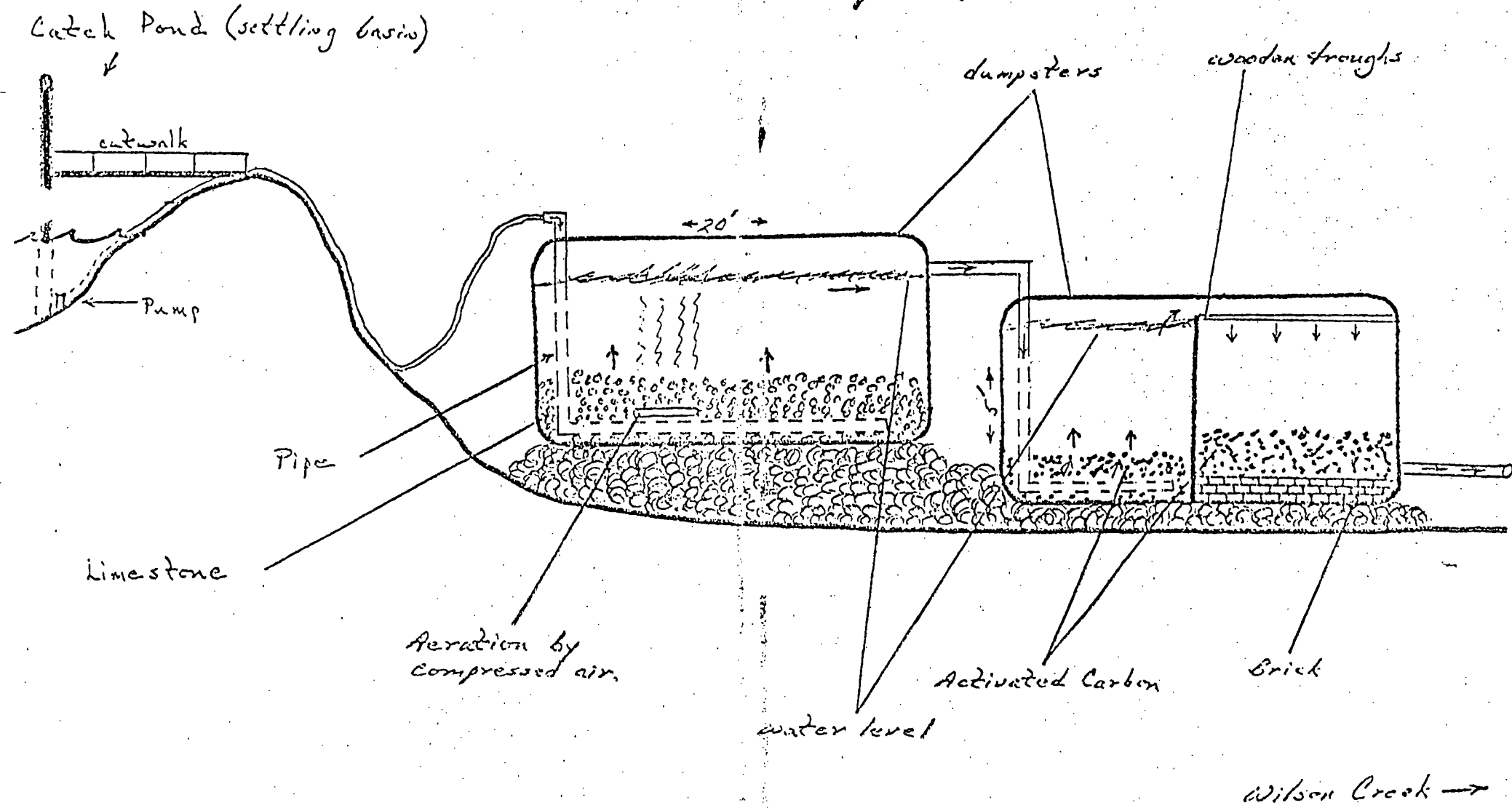
Metals

11. Cadmium
12. Chromium
13. Lead

Samples of surface runoff on site before entering stream

1. Pentane
2. Cyclobutene, 2-Propenylidene
3. 2-Pentanone, 4-Methyl
4. Benzene, 1,3-Dimethyl
5. Benzene, Ethyl
6. Butane, 1,1-Methylenebis(oxy)Bis
7. Pentane, 2,3,4-Trimethyl
8. Cyclohexane, (1,1-Dimethylethyl)
9. Butane, 1-Propoxy
10. Propanoic acid, 2-Methyl-, 2-Methylpropylester
11. Propane, 1,1-Oxybis 2-Methyl
12. Acetic acid, 1-Methylpropylester
13. Furan, 2-Butyltetrahydro
14. Pentane, 2,2,3,3-Tetramethyl
15. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Diethylester
16. Octane, 2,7-Dimethyl
17. Propanamide, N-Acetyl
18. Pentane, 3-Ethyl-2,3 Dimethyl
19. 1,2,5-Cycloheptatriene, 7-Ethyl

Filtration System



page 2--Preliminary Sample Analysis

20. Hexane
21. 3-Piperidinol, 1-Ethyl-6-Methyl
22. Octadecane
23. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Butyl 2-Methylpropylester
24. Morpholine, 4-Ethyl
25. Morpholine, 4-Ethyl
26. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Butyl (same as 23)
27. Butyric acid, Thio-, S-Sec-Butylester
28. Benzene, 1,1-Cyclohexylidenebis
29. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Diisooctylester

***This information is only an indication of materials present in the stream and/or in surface runoff from the dump site. This analysis information is not considered final or complete.